



A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to the war, and no state bears a better record in that respect than it does. In literature it is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer as "Sol," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of Co. M, 2d N. Y. Cavalry and of the 13th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows:

"Several of our old veterans here are using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills, all of them giving splendid satisfaction. In fact, we have never used remedies that compare with them. Of the Pills we must say they are the best combination of the qualities required in a preparation of their nature we have ever known. We have none but words of praise for them. They are the outgrowth of a new principle in medicine, and tone up the system wonderfully. We say to all, try these remedies."—Solomon Yewell, Marion, Ind., Dec. 5, 1892.

These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price. \$1 per bottle, six bottles \$5, express prepaid. They positively contain neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

For sale by all Druggists.

Topeka Vacuum Cure

Established 1890.

Vacuum, Medical and Surgical Treatment. Nervous and chronic diseases and diseases of women.

VACUUM SPECIALTIES: Paralysis, and old chronic diseases that medicine have failed to cure.

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TRY THE LITTLE GROMP CIGAR MARKET. H. L. TROMP, Topeka, Kas.

Everything At A. J. Arnold & Son's, NORTH TOPEKA. A full line of Homeopathic Medicines. Established 1870.

DANCING. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wetherill's classes in Dancing Academy, Masonic Building, Jackson street, will open for Children Saturday, September 22nd, 5 to 10:30 p. m. Adults, Monday, September 24th, 5 to 10:30 p. m. Children class under the direction of Mrs. Wetherill and Miss Marie Smith. Hall for rent for select parties. For terms call or address at Academy.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using De Witt's Little Early Risers and your Headache disappears. The favorite Little Pill everywhere. J. K. Jones.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Skin Affections and Piles. J. K. Jones.

"There is a Salve for every wound." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles. J. K. Jones.

WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

In Another Decade the Female May Out-number the Male College Graduates.

The report of Mr. Secretary Dewey to the board of regents of the university contains a great deal of information regarding the progress of the secondary and higher education in the Empire State. Of special interest is the light thrown on the position occupied by New York among American commonwealths with respect to the facilities afforded for the academical, collegiate and professional instruction of women.

It appears from the statistics collected by Mr. Dewey that there were last year in the secondary schools of this state 23,556 girls of academic grade and only 18,248 boys. Of 438 honor credentials issued, 298, or more than two-thirds, were gained by girls. In our colleges the number of women graduates rose to 2,923, one being reported from Columbia, 83 from the city university, 761 from the coeducation colleges and 3,078 from the eight women's colleges. In the professional and technical schools there were 4,043 women, including eight in law schools and 216 in medical schools. The Universalist seminary at Canton reports three female students in theology. By the so called special schools 8,868 women were returned. Of these, 3,726 are credited to Pratt institute, 256 to the Teachers' college, 182 to the State Normal college, 308 to the Woman's Art school, 195 to the Grand Conservatory of Music and 121 to the Cooper Union night schools.

So far as the United States are concerned, New York has always held the first place in woman's education. Indeed the Albany Female academy claims to be the first institution for the higher education of women ever founded in the world. This is no doubt true as regards establishments exclusively designed for the female sex, but it must be remembered that in the middle ages women were permitted not only to study but to teach in Italian universities. An early and well known rival of the Albany institution was Miss Emma Willard's school at Troy.

It is the boast of Elmira college that its charter of April 13, 1855, made it the first degree conferring college solely for women, while Vassar, which started with a generous endowment on Jan. 18, 1861, immediately acquired a recognized leadership as the first of the great establishments for the higher instruction of women. Thus it appears that all four claimants to the honor of first having done effective work on a large scale for woman's education are New York institutions. Although New York reports six colleges for women and four for coeducation, only Vassar, Cornell and Syracuse are included in the national association, yet these three alone furnish about 40 per cent of the list of women holding degrees from recognized colleges.

Teaching is still the favorite profession of highly educated women. According to the census of 1890, there were in the whole Union 129,925 men and 238,397 women teachers. Of the teachers in the New York common schools 26,869 are women. But woman's teaching is no longer limited to primary grades. She has steadily won her way through grammar schools, high schools and colleges to chairs in universities. It should not be inferred, however, that a majority of the graduates of female colleges are animated with the purpose of pursuing any professional calling. The remarkable development attained of late years by New York institutions for the higher education of women is due to a widespread recognition of the fact that a college course wisely planned and industriously followed affords the best preparation for the intelligent discharge of the functions of wifehood and motherhood and the duties of home life.

The movement to which we have here referred is increasing at a surprising rate. The number of girls in this state who entered college last year from schools supervised by the board of regents was 84 per cent greater than it was the year before, and the number of those now preparing to enter will show, as we are informed, a similar augmentation. The best colleges for women are far from being able to receive all the qualified applicants. New colleges are continually being founded, and what will prove of even more utility, the older colleges and universities are rapidly opening to women their facilities for instruction. In American colleges generally the proportion of female students is considerably larger than it was even a few years ago. For instance, the attendance of women at the University of Michigan rose last year from 33 per cent to 37 per cent. The author of this report expresses the belief that early in the next century our colleges will graduate more women than men, just as the academies do now.—New York Sun.

Lady Jenne. The name of Lady Jenne is almost as familiar on this side of the water as in England, where her practical philanthropy in behalf of the tenement wail has given her fame in all classes. Her country holiday fund is similar to our various fresh air schemes, and she is better known perhaps in connection with that enterprise than as a clever writer on many social topics. She was born a Mackenzie, is a sister of Lady Tweeddale, first cousin to the present Earl of Galloway, has been twice married, and, last, but by no means least, is a great friend of Mr. Labouchere of Great Britain, who takes his journal often in behalf of Lady Jenne's little proteges.

The Door Only Ajar. Mrs. Nettie Ransford in The Eastern Star says: We are told that the door is open for woman in any direction she may wish to enter, and the statement is accepted as correct, but "proof of the pudding is in the eating," and she has but to try for admission to learn that instead of standing wide open it is just ajar, and it will require perseverance and a steady push to open it sufficiently wide to allow her to pass beyond the threshold.



OUTING COWNS FOR EARLY FALL.

The gown on the left is of shrimp pink tulle with girde and figure of mordore velvet, the waist being elaborately trimmed with lace and folds. The central figure is a costume of ribbed velveteen, blue and crimson. The figure in the background is of figured wool and accordion plaited taffetas. The child's frock is of white cotton crepon with trimming of brocade and a little embroidery above it.



HEAT AS AN ANTISEPTIC.

Valuable Curative Properties That Medical Men Are Slow to Realize.

An eminent surgeon has been experimenting upon certain classes of wounds and in surgical operations, with a view to testing the efficacy of heat as an antiseptic. One of his methods is to touch the exposed surface with bits of absorbent cotton dipped in boiling water. He finds that the healing process is greatly facilitated by this application, and that, too, without the cumbersome and expensive apparatus necessary for ordinary chemical antiseptics.

Attention is also called to the importance of properly cleansing all instruments used for any purpose whatsoever. It is not enough that they be dipped in some antiseptic solution and wiped with a bit of cotton waste, as is too often the case. It is recommended that a vessel of boiling water be kept at hand and that all instruments be put in this and allowed to remain until thoroughly heated. The water must be kept at boiling heat by means of an alcohol or other lamp, else there is no use of dipping the instruments at all. There is too much carelessness in the cleaning of all such appliances, and many deaths are unquestionably traceable to this cause.

There is quite too little attention given to the curative properties of heat. The subject has begun to attract the notice of some of the more advanced thinkers of medical men. It is declared that a high degree of heat is of great value when a disease is to be brought to a crisis. One author asserts that obstinate ulcers even of long standing and wounds that refuse to heal may be brought into active conditions and speedily made healthy by packing the affected parts with hot water bottles or bags. Over the immediate open surface a pad of lint made slightly damp with glycerin and water is placed. This must be constantly watched and renewed as often as it becomes filled with the discharged matter, which it speedily takes up. The heat induces activity and increases circulation, and the pad takes up the poisonous emanations as they accumulate.

It is a positively demonstrated fact that intense heat steadily applied will break up any case of pneumonia in the earlier or middle stages, and there are many who do not believe that a fatal termination to this disease is at all necessary unless there are other complications. Simple dry heat is too easy of application and too unscientific for the ordinary medical man. It will therefore probably never be possible to make this a favorite form of treatment.—New York Ledger.

Knew More of Mines Than of Weddings.

Coolgardie, the new goldfield district in Western Australia, though situated in the midst of an almost waterless desert, is rapidly becoming civilized. It has a newspaper, the first issue of which lies before us. In it we note an account of "Coolgardie's first wedding." The man who does the description for The Miner—that is the name of the paper—is evidently new to the business. He knows much about mines, but not much about weddings and still less about a lady's attire. The bride, we are told, wore a "rich, creamy, quartz colored silk, with orange blossom outcrops." One lady was dressed "in a reddish sub-stance, with iron stone colored leaders running round the main body." Another was "from peg to peg arrayed in a slate colored material," relieved at the throat by a white quartzite sort of band." And so on throughout half a column.—London Globe.

The Age of the Nile.

The Nile valley is now receiving a good deal of attention from geologists.

At a recent meeting of the London Geological society Captain H. G. Lyon of the royal engineers read a paper in which he maintained that it was carved out by the river in the miocene period. The course of the river above Cairo seems to have been determined by a great fault, which follows the valley for many miles upward. Captain Lyon regards all the sandstone of the Nubian region as an estuarine deposit formed on an area afterward gradually invaded by the crataceous sea. A series of folds run through this bed of sandstone, and along them occur many springs of the cases, the water bearing beds being brought by them nearer to the surface.

Artificial Silk.

The process of producing "artificial silk" has been invented by Dr. Lehner. Waste cotton, wool, jute or other suitable material is reduced to an emulsion by means of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, when it is formed into threads by forcing it through glass tubes of small bore and is passed over a series of rollers and wound in the ordinary way on bobbins. Before the artificial silk is used in manufactures or is sold it is denitrated to destroy the explosive properties and is also rendered unflammable, which will render it suitable for many purposes, especially as it is said to resemble real silk very closely. According to some writers, the silk-worm has had "notice to leave."—English Mechanic.

An Ingenious Device.

An ingenious device is the invention of C. W. Hunt, an American engineer. It is a mass of hard steel balls of two sizes, one-eighth and one-fourth of an inch in diameter respectively. Under pressure this mass moves and transmits pressure in all directions like a fluid. The device is calculated for use wherever fluid pressure is desired without leakage, and it has already been employed for tightening the brasses of connecting rods, a pocket at the side being filled with the balls and pressure applied with a set screw.—Engineering.

Stop That Cough.

With Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It is the most effective medicine ever put on the market for all throat and lung troubles. Price 25, 50 and 1.00. W. R. Kennedy your enterprising druggist keeps it.

The STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That's why we recommend De Witt's Early Risers. They cure constipation, indigestion and biliousness. J. K. Jones.

Every household should be prepared for emergencies, for how often, "like a thief in the night" croup or whooping cough may come upon a dear child without warning and in a few hours place its sweet life in balance by a slender thread. Cubeb Cough Cure promptly used, will avert all danger. Delays are dangerous. Sold by Rowley Bros.

Call for Cubeb Cough Cure and insist upon having nothing else. 25 and 50 cent bottles. Try it and if it is not as we say in the remedy of the kind in the world—we ask you to condemn it to all your friends. Sold by Rowley Bros.

Daily Mass Meetings. No Grieving, no Nausea, no Pain, when De Witt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small Pill. Best Pill. Best Pill. J. K. Jones.

American Steam Laundry, 112 West 7th street, tele. 341.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. J. K. Jones.

Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this month.

Good work done by the Peerless.

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TOPEKA STEAM LAUNDRY.

Largest and most complete in the State.

SHIRT FACTORY in connection where we repair our customers' shirts FREE.

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CONTENTED WHEN MISERABLE.

Would Rather Go to a Funeral Than a Matinee.

Woe is a regular fad with some women—anyway, I know a charming creature who is never content unless she is miserable. She will go miles for a grievance, and failing a defined sorrow of her own, she will, with most maternal tenderness, adopt and develop the grief of somebody else. Apropos of the above, there are women who, if offered the choice between a matinee and a funeral, will poll a tremendous vote in favor of the funeral. The dramatic opportunity is only a negative pleasure—the trappings of woe is a positive sensation. There is a story told of a good though eccentric dame, long since gathered to her accounting, in whom this passion was abnormally developed, who arrived in town from her country place one day on a shopping expedition. This lady learned of the death of a more acquaintance and learned that if she hurried to the house she would be just in time for the funeral services. Shopping as compared with mourning had no charms, and the lady hastened to the house of sorrow. Now the constant traveling companion of this good woman was a brown linen atrocity in the nature of a handbag or roll. Upon this bag, embroidered in large letters by the misguided person from whom it was a gift, was a motto. Arrived at the house our friend insisted upon having a seat as near the casket as was possible, and, that achieved, she placed the brown linen structure across her lap, the letters out for all the world to see, then settled herself with a sigh of satisfaction. The letters upon the bag, held within a few feet of the deceased lady and visible to all the mourners, spelled the words, "Bon voyage."

THE INDIAN'S PAY DAY.

When Uncle Sam's Money is on Hand Poor Lo Becomes Reckless.

"I happened to be at a mission in Idaho a few years ago," said a traveler, "when two government officials arrived with funds with which to pay the Indians for land which had been bought from them by the United States. Each Indian received a check for the amount due him, several thousand dollars being distributed in this way among them. The town where the checks were to be cashed was ten miles from the mission, and by daybreak the following morning a large crowd of Indians had collected in front of the bank, waiting to receive their money. At 9 o'clock the doors of the bank were opened and the Indians marched in, presented their checks and received and counted their money. They would not take bills, but demanded that they be paid in gold and silver, which was done.

"As soon as they got the coin they started out to spend it. The chief leaders of the men were fast horses, and the dealers took advantage of this and reaped a rich harvest. All day long men could be seen trotting fast horses up and down the street to attract the attention of the Indians, who immediately paid the price asked by the owners if the animals pleased their fancy. Wagons and farm implements were also in great demand. One dealer told me afterwards that he sold \$5,000 worth of agricultural implements that day. The squaws also received a portion of the money, and they hurried to the stores, where they bought bright-colored dress goods, shoes, hats and sweetmeats for their children. Some of the prices paid were enormous. One young squaw paid \$18 for a pair of kid shoes, \$20 for a black lace hat trimmed with bright flowers and \$2 for chewing gum."

You Should

Take your Prescription to Topeka Drug Co., under Opera House.

Try Phillips' mineral water. It is considered the finest water for the stomach. 612 W. Eighth avenue. Try it.

You Have a Night

To take your Prescriptions where you please. Topeka Drug Co. fills them.

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

Smoke Klauer's

Silk Edge AND The Hit.

Manufactured at 609 Kan. Ave. Topeka.

HIRAM HULSE, FLORIST.

Cor. Elmwood and Willow Ave., Putwin Place, Topeka, Kansas.

Grows and sells Plants. Makes a specialty of Cut Flowers. Does all kinds of floral work in first class manner. Telephone 458.

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ARTHUR MASSAY, Practical - Horse-Shoer.



213 WEST FIFTH STREET. Telephone 488. Topeka.

Horses with diseased feet skilfully treated. Track and road-shoeing a specialty.

BIRNEY'S Catarrh Powder. Relieves Catarrh and Cures in the Urinary Tract. Cures Head Noises & Deafness. Sold by druggists, 50c.

ICE CREAM As you like it. J. K. Jones, Druggist, 501 KANSAS AVE.

A Thoughtful Person. Consults his best interests by having a box of Krause's Headache Capsules at hand; taken as directed will prevent or stop any kind of a headache, no matter what the cause—in fact if your skull was cracked it would prevent pain. The frequency of the attacks will diminish and by taking the capsules at the approach of a headache you will never have another. 25c per box. Sold by Rowley Bros.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles. J. K. Jones.

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